

SOUTHERN TUTCHONE GRAMMAR NOTES

In the Easy Alphabet

By Dan Tlen 2007

1.0 Nouns

The word noun (from Latin) means "a name." It is a special sound made with the speech organs that names a person, place, or thing. Nouns are one main class of words in Southern Tutchone. The other main classes of words are verbs and particles.

The written word is a label or tag or sign developed to represent human sounds that name these thing. The Easy Alphabet has been designed with minimal letters and diacriticals to facilitate the reading of Southern Tutchone. The spelling of all words has been standardized allowing the speaker to use his or her dialectal pronunciation. Some words have another pronunciation which follows the standardized word form in square brackets.

1.1 Noun classes

The noun class of words is the set of names for material objects, states, ideas, concepts, persons and places. What follows is an alphabetized list of single syllable noun stems (some without prefixes) that represents core nominal vocabulary of traditional things or objects.

Certain nouns have special rules for changing consonants and tones, and their other shape follows the unmarked form. Other nouns follow the rules for possession. The section on nouns is followed by particles that connect with nouns.

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1.2 Open Syllables

Ca [consonant + a]

áh	snowshoe(s)
chà	friend, buddy, pal
da	chin and around the mouth
gáh	rabbit
ghà	hair, fur
ghà	brain
k'a	fat
k'à	arrow head
kha	goose
láh	brother-in-law or sister-in-law
là	hand
là	seed
mạ	mom
mạ	breast(s)
mà	war
na	medicine
sha	sun
shạ	rain
tà	dad
t'a	plank, board, wing
tl'à	butt, buttocks, bottom
tsà	beaver
ttha	sand, gravel
tth'à	bowl, plate
ya	spirit power
yà	louse, lice

Ce [consonant + e]

chê	body, corpse
dè	downstream direction
dhê	mouth
dzè	pitch gum
dzê	heart
ke	track(s)
kè	foot, feet
kè	moccasin, footwear
khe, yè	lard, grease
mê	aunt, dad's sister
njè	upstream, back, behind direction
shè	grandchild, (woman's)
shè	tail
the, dhè	belt
tl'è	genitalia
tthe	rock
tthe	daughter (man's), his brother's neice
tthè	Chum salmon
tthè	downhill to water direction
tth'è	sinew, thread
ye	son (man's), his brother's nephew
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Ci [consonant + i]

ch̀i	handle
d̀i	tea
j̀i	Spruce Grouse
khi	hope
kh̀i	game animal
k'̀i	birch
ǹi	face, mask
nji	food
sh̀i	ribs
tl̀i	dog
tsí	red ochre
ts'̀i	guts
ts̀i	grandpa, father-in-law
ts̀i	smell
tth̀i	head
tth̀i	Chum salmon
tth'̀i	mosquito
ỳi	marrow
ỳi	down direction
yí	down place

chu, chû, chù ch'ú	water, possessed form, modified form milk, breast
dû dù	uphill area downstream area
gyü gyù kù k'ú kyu k'yù	worm, bug weeds house, camp, village, town cloud(s) vomit roe, caviar, fish egg(s)
lhú, lû lhù, lù	fish whitefish
nû nù njù	upland area across (water) area upriver, back, behind area
tsü tsû, dzû ts'ú tthu tthù	grandma, mother-in-law songbird tree grandchild (male), his daughter-in-law downhill (to water) area
ù yû yù zhù zhù 6	sideways area down area tooth, teeth lichen, flake, crackling belly button, clitoris

1.3 Closed Syllables

Cal [consonant + a + l]

chàl	mat, mattress
dal	blood
dzal	ball
jal	Sandhill Crane
jàl	teepee
mal	sleep
nal	White-winged Scoter
shal	younger brother, first cousin
shàl	servant slave
tsal	ground squirrel, gopher
tthal	anus, arse, hole
zhal	roasting stick

Can [consonant + a + n]

dan	he, she, him, her (independent pronoun)
dan	person
dzan	muskrat
khan, ghân	sperm
ghàn	other
k'an	sap
kwàn	fire, matches
man	lake
màn	hut (menstrual)
nan	earth, land
nan	you, you (independent pronoun)
shan	ankle or wrist joint
shan	servant slave
shan	young woman
shan	I, me (independent pronoun)

shàn	spine
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tan	trail
tan	ice
tsan	dirt
tthàn	meat, flesh
tth'an	bone

Cat [consonant + a + t]

chàt	duck
ch'àt	tendon, gristle
dhàt	liver
gwàt	knee
jàt	fart
lhat	smoke
màt	food
màt	belly, lap, stomach
tlàt	jelly-like fungus
tl'àt	waist, half
ts'àt	blanket

Caal [consonant + aa + l]

khaal, ghaâl	sled
khààl, ghààl	club
shaal	tail of fish
shaal	willow fish trap
ts'aâl	frog
ts'ààl	spoon
tth'aal	baby carrying birch bark basket

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Caan [consonant + aa + n]

ààn	sideways direction
daan	body cavity
gààn	arm
nààn	across (water) direction
tsààn	shit
ts'aân	wife

Caat [consonant + aa + t]

ààt	sideways place
dààt	downstream place
dhààt	tongue
dzaat	shin
maat	older sister
mààt	mitt(s)
nààt	across (water) place
lhaat, laât	box
ts'aát	hat, cap
tth'aat	guardian, master, caregiver

Cel [consonant + e + l]

gẹl	spring, small creek, rivulet
khel, yẹl	pack load
khẹl, yẹl	trap
mẹl [mèn]	snare
thẹl [thèn]	star
tsel [tsyel]	snowdrift
tthel	caribou or moose fence
tl'el [tl'al]	flint, string, rope
tth'ẹl [tth'yẹl]	wart

Cen [consonant + e + n]

khen, yèn	song
mèn [mèn]	snare
thèn [thèn]	star
ts'en	ghost
tthèn	downhill (to water) place
tth'èn	forearm

Cet [consonant + e + t]

khet [khyet]	scar
lhet [lhyet]	scab
met	trout
njèt	upstream, back, behind place
thet [tthyet]	coals

1.4 Secondary vowel -uh

Cuh [consonant + uh]

ch'uh	barbequed or roasted meat
ch'ùh	vein, artery
ch'ùh, ch'ù	skin or bark of tree
dhùh	skin, hide, bag
dluh	toboggan
gùh	Pine
gyuh	King salmon
jùh	younger sister
khuh, ghùh	snot, mucous, pus
khyùh, ghyùh	hill
khyù	male Sockeye with hump
muh	riverbank, bluff, clay cliffs
nuh	uncle, mom's brother
shùh	thumb or big toe

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tuh	pass, cross over
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tùh	cane
t'uh	poplar, aspen
thuh, dhûh	pants
ùh	fish trap
yuh	itch
zhùh	belly button, clitoris

1.5.1 Retroflex vowel -ar

Car [consonant + ar]

àr	fog, mist
ch'àr	fish hook
ghar [ghra]	son (woman's), her sister's nephew
ghara [ghra]	little
ghar	soft bone, cartilage
kàr	grinder
k'àr	throat
khàr	stump roots, knot
mar	neice, nephew, his sister's nephew or neice
màr	cheek
shar	bear
tàr	stun arrow
tl'àr	horsefly
zhar	housefly blow (eggs)

1.5.2 Retroflex Vowel -ur

Cur [consonant + ur]

ch'ùr	charcoal
dl'ùr	tree squirrel
gh'ùr	egg, testicle(s)
j'ùr [jrù]	vagina
kur man	red alder
khur [khru]	thorn
lhur, l'ùr	piss
lh'ùr, l'ùr	dust, powder; flour
lh'ur [lhru]	dwarf birch, shrubby cinq-foil
mur	knife, semilunar
nj'ùr	thunder
shur [shru]	down feather
shur	inconnu
shur	prepared food
sh'ùr	tree knot
t'ùr [t'rù]	earwax
tlur	rendered fat, lard, shortening
tl'ùr	slime
tl'ùr	gall
tsur	wood
ts'ur	chap lips
ts'ur	fish scale(s)
ts'ur [ts'ru]	muscle
ts'ur [ts'ru]	housefly, blowfly
ts'ùr	kidney
ts'ùr	calf of leg
ur	clothing, clothes
zh'ùr	berry

Cäw [consonant + äw]

ch'äw	quill(s)
kyäw	copper knife
mäy	aunt, mom's sister
tày	uncle, dad's brother, his sister's husband
tläw	berry fruit or pulp
tthäw	Peavine tuber "Indian carrot"
tth'äw	finger, toe
t'äw	nest
tl'äw	grass, sedges
yäw	snow

1.6.2 Diphthong -äy

Cäy [consonant + äy]

dây	uphill direction
dáy	uphill place
dzây	ear(s)
k'ây	willow
k'äy	penis
khây, ghây	roots
lhày	friend, partner
mäy	sheep
mày	edge
nây	older brother
nây	eye(s)
nây	upland direction
náy	upland place
tthây	Harrier Hawk, Marsh Hawk

1.7 Place Names

Ttheghaanlen	Canyon Creek, flowing through the rock
Daakwakààta	Haines Junction, Y.T. rack caches
Lhù'àn Mân	Kluane Lake, whitefish place lake
Shar Nuh Chù	Duke River, bear colon water
Tl'äw K'à Chù	Burwash Creek, arrow grass water
Sháddhal	Champagne, Y.T., sunny mountain
K'àma Dzêa	Dwarf Birch Creek area, Ptarmigan Heart
Tágà Shäw	Yukon River, big river
Tàa'aan Mân	Lake Laberge, headwater place lake
Kwaanlin	Whitehorse, Miles Canyon & Rapids
Tthäy T'äw	Haeckel Hill, eagles' nests or aerie

1.8 Proper Names

À Che Shäw	Copper Chief, Khájèt
Ddhal Da Tà	Copper Joe, Aguna
Tsal Kà Jana	Copper Lily Johnson, Khájèt
Tàa'aana	Jessie Copper Joe, Khájèt
Naach'adànch'ea	Mary Jacquot, Khájèt
Nàatthààtth'ja	Sophie Watt, Aguna
TsäyDa Tà	Jimmy Johnson, Aguna
Èna	Emma Johnson, Khájèt
Tsal Kà Jana	Copper Lily Johnson, Khájèt
Daalena	Helena Tlen, Aguna
K'àma Dzêa	Jenessa Tlen, Aguna
Kàshaandà	James Tlen, Aguna; Kàshaandà, Aguna
Shàwkwàli Tà	Sam Johnson, Khájèt
Lhaatsan Tà	Lhaatsan Tà, Khájèt
Tàme	Elijah Smith, Khájèt
Dan Nààchea	Solomon Charlie, Khájèt
Gáh Ts'aáta	Eddy Isaac, Khájèt

2.0 Noun Categories

There are four categories, or types, or groups of nouns: independent nouns, dependent nouns, adverbial or neutral verb base nouns, and compound nouns.

2.1 Independent or Free Nouns

Independent or free nouns (alienable) need no prefix.

chu	water, waters, river, stream
dachan	stick
ddhal	mountain
khanäy	moose
khì	game animal
kù	house
man	lake
màt	food
mààt	mitt(s)
mèn, mèt	snare
mur	knife, semilunar
naat	den
shar	bear
t'a	board, plank, wing
tth'à	bowl, plate
yà	louse
zhùr	berry

2.1.1 Optionally Possessed Forms

Independent nouns optionally take a possessive prefix called a pronominal adjective. These nouns can be modified with other adjectivals too. When independent nouns with a "normal" tone are preceded by a pronominal adjective or adjective modifier, the "normal" tone changes to a falling tone. Nouns with low tone do not change tones.

á shâr my beer

duh chù	Duh Chù, Mendenhall River, twisty water
in mààt	your mitt(s)
k'ùr mân	K'ùr Mân, red alder lake
ma chû	whose water
ye lû	what fish

2.2 Dependent Nouns

Dependent or possessed nouns (inalienable nouns) need a possessive prefix (indefinite /a/ [ə], or definite).

2.2.1 Body Parts

Body parts need a prefix--either the default indefinite prefix /a/ [ə], or any pronominal adjective.

a che	a corpse
a chú	breast(s)
a chú tthì	nipple(s)
a ch'a k'ay	penis
a ch'at	tendon, gristle
a ch'ùh, a ch'ù	human skin, tree bark
a da	chin, around mouth
a da ghà	mustache and beard, chin and lip hair
a da mal	lip
a dal ch'ùh	vein, artery
a dhàt	liver
a dhààt	tongue
a dhê	a mouth
a dhe tì'êl	neck veins
a dhùh	a hide, skin
a dì ghuh tthàn	thigh muscle
a dzaât	a shin

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a dzây	an ear, ears
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a dzê	heart
a dze jê	lung
a dze daân	chest
a dze daân ghà	chest hair
a gààn	an arm, arms
a gààn shan [gàà shan]	shoulder joint
a gààn shân alhajenàya	shoulder joint
a gààn tl'e	arm pit
a gààn tl'e ghà	arm pit hair
a gààn ts'ur, ts'ru	arm pit
a ghà	hair, fur
a ghùr	balls
a ghùr dhùh	scrotum
a gwàt	knee
a k'a	fat
a k'àr	throat
a k'àr dana	uvula
a k'àr tl'äy	neck glands
a k'ày tth'an	hip bone, pelvis
a ke tsèla	little toe
a ke tth'äw	toe
a ke gan	toenail
a ke shan	ankle
a ke shùh	big toe
a ke t'äy	top of foot
a ke tl'äy	sole of foot
a ke tth'äw	toe(s)
a ke tth'äw shäw	middle toe
a ken t'äy	top of foot
a ken tl'à	heel
a kè	a foot, feet

a k'ú a neck

a la gan	finger nail
a la shan	wrist
a shì	rib(s)
a la shan	wrist
a la shùh	thumb
a la t'äy	back of hand
a la tl'äy	palm of hand
a la tth'äw	finger(s)
a la tth'äw shäw	middle finger
a là	a hand, hands
a ma tl'àat yù	back teeth
a mə	breast(s)
a mə tthì	nipple(s)
a màr tthàn	cheek
a màt	belly, stomach and lap
a nây	an eye, eyes
a naachì	body
a naachì ghà	body hair
a naalù	eyelash
a nì	nostril(s)
a nì	a face
a nì ts'ù	spinal cord
a shà tthàn	rump meat, flesh
a shàn	back
a shàn tth'an	spine
a tl'à	butt, bottom
a tl'à tth'ân	pelvis
a tl'àt	waist
a tl'è ghà	pubic hair
a tl'ur	gallbladder
a tsí	a nose

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a tsí ghaan	nose ridge
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a tsí ghạ	nose cartilage
a ts'a lù	eyebrow
a ts'a t'ậy	forehead
a ts'a yù	upper teeth
a ts'át dhùh	womb
a ts'i	guts
a ts'ừ	kidney
a tthal	arse, hole
a tthàn	flesh, meat
a tth'an	ham, hindquarter, leg
a tth'an ts'ur [ts'ru]	calf muscle
a tth'en	forearm
a tthì	a head
a tthì ghà	hair
a tthì ghà gậy	white hair
a tthì ghà	brain
a yè dà	chin
a yè tth'an	jawbone
a yi	marrow
a yjì	mind
a yụ tth'ân	breastbone, briscuit
a yù	tooth, teeth
a yù tthàn	gums
a zhùh	belly button; clitoris
a zhùh tì'êl	belly button (umbilical) cord

A Tthì, A K'u, A Gwàt, A Kè
Tune to Head and Shoulders Song

A tthì	head
A k'u	neck
A gwàt	knees
A kè	feet

A gwàt	knees
A kè	feet

A gwàt	knees
A kè	feet

A tthì	head
A k'u	neck
A gwàt	knees
A kè	feet

A nây	eyes
A dzây	ears
A tsî	nose
A dhê	mouth

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2.2.2 Kinship Terms

Kinship terms for naming our relations need a prefix--either the default indefinite prefix: /a/ [ə]; or any pronominal adjective: /á, in/ní, u/ma, dáh, ku, da, and alha/. What follows are a few examples of various adjectival pronouns and kinship terms.

á jùhgha	my younger sister
u gààlì	her husband
u ghara	her son
u ghààlhaân	his or her friends
da ma	his of her own mother
in mäya	your mother's sister, i.e., your aunt
u maata	his or her older sister
a näya	an older brother
u nuhgha	his or her mother's brother, i.e., uncle
á shala	my younger brother
á shàà'är	my trading partner (same clan)
u shèa	her grandchild
da tà	his or her own dad
a tàya	an uncle, dad's brother
u tsia	his or her grandfather
u tthe lì	his daughter-in-law
dáh tsua	our or your grandmother
u ts'aân	his wife
u ttua	his grandchild, his daughter-in-law
u yaadà	her son-in-law
u yea	his son
à yìlhaân	my relations
u yìlhày	his or her friend

Term of Affection

á dzûa	my little songbird; my sweetheart; darling
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2.2.3 Kinship Definitions

Kinship terms are crucial for understanding how people are related in a community. Clan distinction is basic to all kinship designations--whether you are a Wolf (Aguna) or Crow (Khaañjèt, Khaájèt, Kaajèt) is important for your identity. Some terms are for women and some terms are for men.

á tsì shäw

“GREAT-GRANDFATHER”
my Mother’s Mother’s Father
my Mother’s Father’s Father

á tsia [male or female speaking]

“GRANDFATHER”
my Mother’s Father
my Father’s Father
my Mother’s Father’s Brother
my Father’s Father’s Brother
my Mother’s Mother’s Brother
my Father’s Mother’s Brother

á tsì [male speaking]

“FATHER-IN-LAW”
my Wife’s Father

á tsì [female speaking]

“FATHER-IN-LAW”
my Husband’s Father

á njia [female speaking]

“FATHER-IN-LAW”
my Husband’s Father

a ttua (male speaking)

“GRANDCHILD”
my Grandchild

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á tsu shäw

“GREAT-GRANDMOTHER”
my Mother’s Mother’s Mother

	my Mother's Father's Mother
á tsuà [male or female speaking]	“GRANDMOTHER” my Mother's Mother my Father's Mother my Mother's Father's Sister my Father's Father's Sister my Mother's Mother's Sister my Father's Mother's Sister
á tsu [female speaking]	“MOTHER-IN-LAW” my Husband's Mother
á tsu [male speaking]	“MOTHER-IN-LAW” my Wife's Mother
á mê [female speaking]	“MOTHER-IN-LAW” my Wife's Mother
á shèa (female speaking)	“GRANDCHILD” my grandchild
á ma [male or female speaking]	“MOTHER” my Mother
á mäya [male or female speaking]	“AUNT” my Mother's Sister my Father's Brother's Wife my StepMother
á nuhgha [male or female speaking]	“UNCLE” my Mother's Brother

á tà [male or female speaking]	“FATHER” my Father
á tàya [male or female speaking]	“UNCLE” my Father’s Brother my Father’s Sister’s Son my Mother’s Sister’s Husband my StepFather
á mēa [male or female speaking]	“AUNT” my Father’s Sister
á mē [male speaking]	“AUNT” my Father’s Brother’s Wife my Father’s Sister’s Daughter
á mē [female speaking]	“MOTHER-IN-LAW” my Husband’s Mother
á mē [female speaking]	“AUNT” my Mother’s Brother’s Wife my Mother’s Brother’s Daughter
á mē lĩa, á mē gààlĩ [m. or f. speaking]	“UNCLE” my Father’s Sister’s Husband my Wife’s Mother’s Husband
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á ghaats’èa [female speaking] [á yaats’èa]	“DAUGHTER” my Daughter

	<p>“NEICE” my Sister’s Daughter my Mother’s Brother’s Daughter</p>
<p>á tthea [male speaking]</p>	<p>“DAUGHTER” my Daughter “NEICE” my Brother’s Daughter my Mother’s Brother’s Daughter</p>
<p>á ghaá’aata [female speaking] [á yaá’aata]</p>	<p>“NEICE” my Brother’s Daughter my Mother’s Brother’s Daughter</p>
<p>á ghara [female speaking] [á ghra]</p>	<p>“SON” my Son my Sister’s Son</p>
<p>á yea [male speaking]</p>	<p>“SON” my Son “NEPHEW” my Brother’s Son my Mother’s Brother’s Son</p>
<p>á ghaadàya [female speaking]</p>	<p>“NEPHEW” my Brother’s Son my Brother’s Daughter my Mother’s Brother’s Son</p>
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<p>á mara [male speaking]</p>	<p>“NEICE” or “NEPHEW” my Sister’s Son</p>

	my Sister's Daughter my Half Sister's Daughter
á nuh ts'aân	“AUNT” my Mother's Brother's Wife
á lách [female speaking]	“BROTHER-IN-LAW” my Husband's Brother my Sister's Husband “SISTER-IN-LAW” my Husband's Sister my Brother's Wife
á lách [male speaking]	“SISTER-IN-LAW” my Wife's Sister my Brother's Wife “BROTHER-IN-LAW” my Wife's Brother my Sister's Husband
á ts'àànjî [female speaking]	“SISTER-IN-LAW” my Brother's Wife
á kààt'asha [female speaking]	“SISTER-IN-LAW” my Husband's Brother's Wife
á kààt'asha [male speaking]	“BROTHER-IN-LAW” my Wife's Sister's Husband
á năya [male or female speaking]	“OLDER BROTHER” my Older Brother

	my Older Half Brother “FIRST COUSIN” my Father’s Brother’s Older Son “FIRST COUSIN” my Mother’s Sister’s Older Son
á năya shăw [male or female speaking]	“OLDEST BROTHER” my Eldest Brother my Eldest Half Brother my Dad’s Brother’s Eldest Son my Mom’s Sister’s Eldest Son
á shala [male or female speaking]	“YOUNGER BROTHER” my Younger Brother my Younger Half Brother “FIRST COUSIN” my Dad’s Brother’s Younger Son my Mother’s Sister’s Younger Son
á maata [male or female speaking]	“OLDER SISTER” my Older Sister my Older Half Sister “FIRST COUSIN” my Father’s Bro’s Older Daughter my Mother’s Sis’s Older Daughter
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á jùhgha [male or female speaking]	“YOUNGER SISTER” my Younger Sister

my Younger Half Sister
 “FIRST COUSIN”
 my Dad’s Bro’s Younger Daughter
 “FIRST COUSIN”
 my Ma’s Sis’s Younger Daughter

2.3 Adverbial or Neutral Verb Base Nouns

Nouns from a neutral verb base or adverbial base.

dach’äw	the quilly one, porcupine
dagäy	the white one, swan
daakààt	raised platform, cache
nààlààt	float across, boat, canoe
tamày	water’s edge, beach, shore

2.4 Compound Nouns

Nouns formed by compounding words.

tsal naât	gopher den
dì yùthà	tea pot
chuchan, chuchàl	water bailer, cup
mal k’ènji	bed, sleeping place
shur thì’aal	pillow, feather--head place
tààduh	driftwood, water--twisted
gáh mèn [mèl]	rabbit snare
tth’e mèn [mèl]	"gopher" snare

2.5 Proper Names

Compound nouns and descriptive names are often used for proper names

and place names.

Tsäyda Tà, K'ama Kè, Pete-Ghara Mạ

Thäy T'äw, Tágà Shäw, Gyuh Chù, Tàa'aan Mân

Gyuh Chù, Shar Nuh Chù

2.6 Independent Subject/Object Pronouns

shan	I, me
dákhwan	we, us
nan	you, you
dákhwan	you, you
dan	he, him, she, her
dadán	she herself, he himself
kedadan	they themselves

Shan ch'e.	It's me. It is I.
Nan ch'êw?	Is it you?
Dadan ázhà.	It was he that made it happen.
Dákhwan ch'êa.	It's us.
Dákhwan naâch'êw?	Is it you (all)?

2.7 Pronominal Adjectives

The word pronominal means "for a name." It modifies a noun. It is a cover term or a short-cut word that describes a noun. Possessive pronouns describe who or what possesses an object or idea. The indefinite pronoun /a/ [ə] is a default prefix for body parts, kinship terms, and it also marks indefinite or neutral ownership.

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2.7.1 Default Prefix -a.

a	default pronominal adjective
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The definite possessive pronouns are prefixes specify who or what owns an object or idea.

á	my
dáh	our
nĭ, in	your (singular)
dáh	your (plural)
u, ma	her, his, its
ku	their
da	"self" reflexive
alha	"each other" reciprocal
ye	"its"
"Peg element"	
u-ye-tthàn	his/her "its or something's" body part e.g., moose meat, or store-bought meat

2.7.2

Possessive pronouns indicate who or what possesses an object or idea by using specific demonstrative pronouns.

á tthì	my head
in kù	your house
ma láh	his brother-in-law
u k'unk'à	his rifle
dáh ghaâl	our sled
dáh dluh	our toboggan
ke tl'ékhet	their tent

2.7.3 Postpositions

däw, du	for
ghạ	for someone
ka	for, after
käy	on
kè	inside, bottom
t'äy	under, back (of hand)
tl'äy	over, top (of hand)
ts'an	from
ts'àn	to
yè	with

2.7.4 Indirect Object Of A Postposition

Possessive pronouns function or act as indirect or oblique objects when used with words that indicate direction or location. These postpositional phrase use ts'àn "to" to show how the pronoun is used as an object of the postposition.

á (ts'àn)	(to) me
dáh (ts'àn)	(to) us
in (ts'àn)	(to) you (singular)
dáh (ts'àn)	(to) you (plural)
u (ts'àn)	(to) her, him, it
ku (ts'àn)	(to) them

á ka	for me
dáh k'è	like us
in ghạ	for your
dáh ghày	by us
u yè	with her, him
ku naâl	in their presence

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á tthì jenàda	my aching head
in kù dat'al	your red house

ma lách shedànc'h'e'	his poor brother-in-law
u k'un'k'à ghara	his small rifle
dáh ghaâl shäw	our big sled
dáh dluh dùtsàla	our tiny toboggan
ke tl'ékhet shäw	their big tent

A noun can be possessed by another noun.

dunèn k'ùgara	child's doll
tlì yêl	dog's pack

A noun phrase can consist of a noun and a verb phrase.

tlì shàachì	The dog is sleeping.
dì ímur	I'm boiling tea.
zhùr yena	S/he's eating berries.

2.7.5 Adjectives

A noun phrase can contain adjectives of various types. Adjectives describe nouns. Adjectives are also called modifiers.

shäw	big, large
shàwthàn	good, fine, great
dùtsàla	small, tiny
ghara	little
dak'al	white
dùts'i	dirty

2.7.5.1 Adjectival Phrases

dáh kù dak'al	our white house
tsur ùtlà	lots of firewood
àyet dan	that person
dak'ààna zhà	only boys
lhàki yùk'e	two winters

2.7.6 Numbers

lhàch'i	1
lhàki	2
täyke	3
lhànch'i	4
kwalààk'uh	5
nenach'e	10

2.7.7 Colours

dak'al	white
dat'al	red
datl'ar	blue
dats'aal	grey
datthäw	yellow, brown
dìjal	become red
dìtthyù	reddy-brown
jenàch'ur, jeñch'ur	black
jenàtl'ar, jeñtl'ar	blue-green
kààdägäy	light grey
lhagûa dak'al	off white
naajenakàr	mixed colours
naajenats'àt	striped colours
tsí	deep ochre red

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2.7.8 Sizes

dùtsàl, dùtsèl	small
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shäw
kwashäw
ts'ashäw

big
area big
very big

Shape

dakàt
dak'wan

thick
thin

3.0 Months By Moons

Ye In-zhâ Kwà-ch'an? Ye In-zhâ Kwà-ch'êw?

What moon (month) is it?

August U Nan Naa-nà-tthan In-zhâ
U Nan Naanàtthan Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
During the time (animals) become fat again.

August-September Shá-kaat In-zhâ
Shákaat Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
“Harvest” Moon

September Nì-tan-a In-zhâ
Nìtana Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
Little Freeze-Up Moon

October Man Tan Tsèl-a In-zhâ
Man Tan Tsèla Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
Little Lakes Freeze-Up Moon

November Man Tan Shäw In-zhâ
Man Tan Shäw Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
Big Lakes Freeze-Up Moon

December U Nan Kwa-dì-k'àw In-zhâ
U Nan Kwadìk'àw Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
During the time become cold.

January Kwà-k'ùh In-zhâ
Kwàk'ùh Inzhâ kwàch'e'.
Cold Weather Moon

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February Tthäy In-zhâ
Tthäy Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Harrier, Marsh Hawk Moon

March

Da-gäy In-zhâ

Dagäy Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Swan Moon

April

Tsal In-zhâ

Tsal Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Arctic Ground Squirrel Moon

May

In-t'äy In-zhâ

Int'äy Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Plants Moon

June

K'an In-zhâ

K'an Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Running Sap Moon

July

Dà In-zhâ

Dà Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

Animals Thin Moon

August

U Nan Naa-nà-tthan In-zhâ

U Nan Naanàtthan Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

During the time (animals) become fat again.

August-September

Shá-kaat In-zhâ

Shákaat Inzhâ kwàch'e'.

“Harvest” Moon